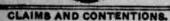
By The Chattanooga News Co. Beorge F. Milton, President and iton. C. Johnson, Vice-Presiden Water C. Johnson, Vice-President of General Manager. George F. Milton, Jr., Scoretary. Qua S. Currier, Treasurer. W. Alfan Kindel, Business Managen J. B. Clark, Managing Editor.

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Promulgating claims and conten is an easily mastered profes-At present it is also a popular of outdoor sport. The prevailne of which are not very modestthe cost of living. Many offenses being committed in its name. One their strike is predicated is hat their present rate of pay is be-ow the poverty line. This is a matthe public would be glad to inves-ate if afforded the facilities. Suicially, it does not appear well-ded. Rumor that a strike fund of 90,000 has been accumulated in a corroborating circumstance, her is the strike itself. Men who working for starvation wages are

there are numerous cases which annot be mentioned here.

As hinted above, many sine are being heaped upon the mythical head of the cost of living. All admit that is high enough, but we do not be the tip heapen that its new tha that its general level is advanc-The farmer, who raises most of food products, is being paid disless, and while all of the reer, there has been a perceptible farmer is complaining a little him-self, but has not struck. It is not fair, lowever, that he be expected to lower prices while paying still higher what he uses. There ought to be a little more patience while the va-rious claims are being examined and adjudicated. Ripping up the industrial situation only makes confusion worse confounded. Let's give soberness a turn at the bat. And, in the meantime, let's give the strike a good

Unrest in the country has developed into a rest for the miners-

Japan has cut the gordian knot and ratified the treaty.

You can also be doing your Christ-

day. But congress hasn't been doing ich for a good while. An Alabama absconder is suspecte

Coal miners went on a strike to-

of having changed his name before nmitting suicide.

report is going the rounds that 1.200 English girls have been made to believe that husbands are still ob- regrets exceedingly the unfortunate tainable in Utah.

man now evinces good or bad citizenship according as he favore sober conciliation or reckless trouble-

There can be no collective bargain ing or any other sort of bargaining unless contract obligations are to be

The people are willing to listen to the argument over who is responsible for the coal strike when they can do

so without freezing in the meantime Perhans Uncle Sam wouldn't mind taking a mandate for Turkey if he

could get rid of it after Thanksgiv-While we are awaiting the arriva-

of the frost on our pumpkin, the 'pos-sum probably reasons that it would also improve the flavor of his per-

Chattanooga and Knoxville are not dependent upon coal for electric power to operate their traction systems and furnish light. With a general installation of water power, few cities would be.

Maybe the senate wants to learn cent, or more to the investor, the extent of Canada's railroad holdings in this country in order that the knowledge may be used in framing said that the chancellor of the exa policy to govern American oil inchequer is unable to present to the terests in Mexico. parliament an estimate approximat-

ing probable expenses. But, in any It is proposed in Ohio to meet the emergency of a prospective "wet" inevitable. It is proposed to lay a spell between the lapsing of wartime deeper tax on profits-not only those hibition and the taking effect of hereafter to be earned, but on those the national amendment by requirheretofore accumulated. ing the payment of a license fee of not less than \$100,000. tim s vehemently urged the cutting

down of expenses, but he is said to Onganized labor sometimes adopts methods which cannot be approved have in mind elaborate housing and other socializing schemes which will or defended. But for one thing, it is well to remember that organized cost a mint of money. England has withdrawn most of her forces from labor is largely responsible for taking the children out of the mills and the continent, but her government outlay is still far above normal. In factories and sending them to school.

Negotiations now in progress mong senate factions again give ion of running away with income, hope of ending the debate over the peace treaty within the next ten days. It is recognized by thoughtful perons that the proper consideration of such a document is not an easy, nor momentary task, but it is clear that the present instance the public patience is greatly worn. It is not pertain, of course, that the disposal of the treaty will at once silence all agitation, but it is clear that the suspense over the delay adds to the unrest in the public mind.

PEOPLE AGAINST STRIKE.

The precipitation of the coal strike and the consequent efforts of the govnment to prevent suffering among the people have, of course, not oper-ated to suspend discussion of rival claims and contentions. These are proceedings uninterruptedly, f , repardless of reckless manifestations, neither side wants to shoulder reproceeding uninterruptedly, for, re-the country. Each side now seems more anxious to justify its attitude in he eyes of the public.

Operators are keenly alive to the situation. They are courting public good-will by proffers to co-operate with every demand of the sovernment and to keep the mines in operation wherever possible. On the other hand, miners are resenting the action of the overnment as involving industrial slavery. They are also contending that their demands for a six-hour day, a five-day week and a 60 per cent. wage increase were made in order to assure regular employment and a fair portion of the operators' profits.

It is needless to observe, however, that these various contentions comprehend questions of fact. If they oring about an arbitration. This offer was rejected. If operators pur-posely limited the operation of their nines to two or three days a week in order to keep down the output and keep up the price, as has been charged, evidence could be presented in a hearing to sustain the charge. An arbitration commission could easily sift out the truth.

Viewed differently, if the country's coal requirements only justify operation of mines two days in the week, it is evident that too many men are engaged in mining coalproper remedy in that event would m to be the deflection of a large umber of men to other lines of production instead of so shortening the hours of work as to keep everybody constantly employed—a plan which would greatly increase the cost without materially increase the cost with the latter is following his honest convictions. It might, perhaps, adopt the same attitude toward Senators Lodge, Reed, Borah and Johnson—without to be made manifest.

From any angle the matter is ap-proached it is apparent that the questions involved are susceptible of investigation and adjustment by arbitration or other means than a strike. The contentions comprehend all the elements of a judicial proceeding. And this observation rethat industrial disputes may almost always be reduced to a basis upon which their merits might be determined in a judicial manner. With proper legal machinery, the proceed-ing would be somewhat analogous to

a suit in chancery.

By such a method the strike would be obviated, and along with it the jeopardy of the public interests and safety, A just grievance would nearly always enlist popular sympathy. But suspicion of the justice of their demands. This attitude has contributed towards turning the good will of the people against the miners. It may be said, as heretofore suggested, however, that regardless of the merits of the controversy, the people would not Women in all ranks remain quiet while they froze. They

would demand relief at any cost. From this showing, we believe it ought to be easy for workingmen to inderstand why the strike is unpopular among the people. And partic ularly is this true when other means of adjustment are refused. But, if mas shopping while waiting for the for no other reason, the coal strike unpopular from the standpoint of self-preservation. Notwithstanding all this, however, we believe the people would favor a peaceable method of adjustment which would give the miners and all other workingmen everything they might

may make ours better still.

BRITAIN NEEDS MONEY.

upon them. In order to fill the gap,

offered to subscribers in two series-

-and upon interest rates and terms

which will yield a return of 6 per

Government finances in Great Brit-

event, a great increase in taxation is

Premier Lloyd George has several

the domain of government, as well

as in civil life, expenses have a fash-

easonably ask. Public opinion along this line has often been verly clearly demonstrated. Every man who loves his country situation into which we have drifted. Patriotism and self-interest compel very first day of its existence."

This "see it through spirit" con his support of his government in its efforts to solve the threatening diffiquered. Not less remarkable, says culties. The situation is a very se-

rious one. Its complications may be simplified or made more complex still. according to the self-restraint or lack thereof among the people. We believe it would save much trouble and contribute toward a settlement if both capital and labor would defer to and co-operate with those in authority. The government may not be perfect. In fact, it is not. No arrangeafter day, consulted with the government comprising human factors is tion. Even when their deliberations ended in deadlock and looked as black as black could be, they went away from Downing street "to sleep on the matter and invariably returned the next day to embark upon a fresh attempt to straighthen perfect. But it is the only government we have. Any government is better than no government-better than anarchy. By our assistance, we Great Britain has not yet succeeded

in so readjusting her tax system and her governmental expenditures as to bring her revenues up to the demands she is now trying to place a loan of \$250,000,000 in this country. This is three-year notes and ten-year bonds ain are very much unsettled. It is ernment of the country."

THEY REFUSED ARBITRATION.

origin of the strike: "After failure of the two sides to get together the strike order was is-sued and Secretary of Labor Wilson, acting by directal of the president's cabinet, immediately called into conference the heads of the mining and operating associations. Subsequently the full scale committees of each were called in and various proposals were offered and rejected. The final pro-It suggested negotiation without reservation, submission of questions still in dispute with the failure of negotiations to arbitration and continued operation of the mines pending

A QUESTION OF MOTIVES.

defense of Senator Shields. First, it esents the implication that he has violated his campaign pledge to support the president's war policies beause, it is alleged, the Versailles treaty was unknown as a part of the war policy at the time the promise was made. Our contemporary then insists, as have numerous others, the treaty is in no sense a partisar issue. This may be conceded, but its relation to public pledges may not be so apparent.

In the course of its editorial, the Banner makes the following observa-

"Senator Shields could have no saible motive but his sincere belief and a desire to serve the country according to that belief, in the posttion he has taken in respect to the peace treaty."

We are not at the moment impugn-ing the motives of Senator Shields. We recognize that the present time blems upon the solution of which the wisest may err. But we are wondering if the Banner would be willing to apply the principle of the paragraph quoted to other senare true, they are susceptible of the paragraph quoted to other sen-proof, and the government has, we ators and public men. It is a matter of common observation that our Nashville neighbor quite freely assailed the motives of senators during and since the war. Perhaps the latter had no other motive than the -romotion of the good of the country as they saw it.
We have no wish or purpose to h

unnecessarily critical toward the guilty of similar offending. And it doesn't do the press much credit. Instead of attempting to ascribe unworthy motives to and cast personal opprobrium upon those who differ with us, why not show the fallacy of their arguments? The people would get more information this way and there might become manifest less of a disposition to run to extremes.

loss of dignity. It would probably help us all and do no harm to the country, if we could work ourselves around to the point of admitting that while egregiously mistaken in their views, our opponents are tolerably tick more to the issue and do less o aspersing motives and calling names

Great Britain recently went through a period of strikes somewhat similar to those in this country. The overwhich has just been received, tells how the community steeled itself against the effects of the strike and co-operated in every way possible to nullify its effects. The Mail says:

"There were many other remark able features in connection with the strike. One of the most conspicuous was the spirit of grim determination in which the great mass of the peo-ple settled down to defeat this wa against the community. Volunteers for all services were immediately forthcoming in thousands. Peers became engine-drivers, porters, grooms forward as workers in any capacity. Immaculately dressed young men de-scended into the tubes and ran the underground trains with a charm of manner that came as a shock to a public which is accustomed to being shouted at rather rudely by the reg-

ular officials of these lines.
"People just went along and volunteered to do anything that might be required without thought of the probconsequences to themselves. man whom I discovered working a gate on the underground told me that he was a department manager in a large store, but that he hadn't to his place of business for a

week.
"I just rang the bos up," he said, 'and told him that I thought I'd be more use here than there. But I exspirit which one encountered everywhere. It was the spirit which made the strike a failure from the

the Mail, was the "sanity displayed by the leaders of the other great trades unions. Hotheads tried hard to stampede them into declaring a general strike. There were, indeed, not wanting those who hoped the chaos created by a general strike might create an atmosphere favorable to a revolution." The Mail tells of the representatives of labor who, day ment patiently trying to find a solua fresh attempt to straighthen things."

The result of the final agreement was that labor is in better favor in England, instead of being less popular, as it is now in America, because of the leadership of extremists. Mr. Gompers might well take a cue from the actions of Mr. Thomas and Mr. Henderson, who finally brought about settlement. The Daily Mail, which opposed the strikers, says of their work: "It is a hopeful augury for abor's success when it finds itself called upon to administer the gov-

The Associated Press explains the

posal was made by President Wilson,

"CHOOSE YE THIS DAY WHOM YE SHALL SERVE"



operators took the patriotic p that they would arbitrate, and the miners declined to do so without reservations.

Thus did a great labor organization abandon the position which or-ganized labor has always taken in favor of arbitration. The argument for collective bargaining is very much weakened when one side or the other refuses to submit its claims to a fair adjustment board. In the steel strike the labor leaders have repeatedly of-fered to arbitrate, but have been refused by Mr. Gary on the ground that they did not constitute a majority of

Arbitration must be an accepted principle between capital and labor or our industrial affairs will most certainly verge into chaos. The multiplication of strikes will not only cost the workingman the time he loses but will cost him as much more 1 the higher prices which reduced production will certainly effectuate.

country does not need a large standing army, but as with other professional military men, he clings to the idea of some sort of universal compulsory service or training. He seems willing to concede everything but the principle. The general seems unpect it will be all right and that he'll able to understand the universal pop-keep my place open for me. That was ular repugnance to this demand upon citizens and how great an obstacle it presents in the way of disarmament and the settlement of controversies by peaceable means.

We were just wondering whether, if the packers buy a few hotels, they will furnish them meat any cheaper than other hotels have to pay.

There is still talk in congress of an early adjournment, but not much talk of the work necessary to be done.

High School Site. Editor The News:

I am very much surprised at the idea of a change in the site of the high school,

egainst us Chattanoogans is, we do not appreciate our own scenery—and de so little to take advantage of it. So I considered we were most fortunate in obtaining so rare a location on the river front when the spacious outlook would cultivate the aesthetic side of the children's minds, and as our future citizens, would train them to be proud of their own Chattanooga, one of the most beautiful cities of America.

most beautiful cities of America.

At that meeting it was reported by a student that this was the choice of all the boys and girls—Why no put it to their vote now? They are the ones to use it, not the passing public who are clamoring for a civic center to gaze upon. As for showing it off—it can be seen from the new Dixie highway, which is passing by—on toward Riverview drive—but at a safe distance that will not be noisy like McCalie avenue—which teachers and students object to.

to.

I attended a lecture at the Patten Memorial chapel the other day and the distinguished speaker could scarcely be heard at times, on account of the intense noise from the street.

After the Mission ridge valley is developed, the added automobile traffic will be unbearable. We must wake up and make school life more attractive, or we will lose the love of our young citizens. We must attract the youth to the last two years of high school and cause them to want to complete them studies, or even to like their environment so much they will make excuses to take post-graduate work, as is done in the wonderful high schools in

other cities we know about. Why is it about 80 per cent. of our high school graduates leave the home town, eo enter business in other cities?

Henry M. Wiltse Finds an Appreciative Reader of His Col-

umn and This Leads to Some Yarns About Roane County. Captain J. P. Kindrick is an appre-

IN A REMINISCENT MOOD

clative reader of "these few lines" that appear here from time to time. He has taken special interest in recent references to Roane county and its people, which is natural and proper, he too, being a native of Roane, He showed me some rather ancient documents, one of them, duly tinted, creased and in places punctured by age, which reads:

"Greeting to all whom it may concern: Ephriam Bridges, late of the County of Cocke, has removed to the west of Tennessee, where his present residence now is, with a certain gentleman by the name of Samuel Rindrick. We the undersigned do hereby certify that the said E. Bridges has been known near the town of Newport nearly seven years, during which time we have esteemed him as a hard laboring young man—honest and well beferences to Roane county and its peo-

nearly seven years, during which time we have esteemed him as a hard laboring young man—honest and well behaved. Therefore, under such circumstances, we do, hereby, recommend him the aforesaid, Ephriam Bridges, to all honest and true republicans as such. Any further, we say not. Given under our hands this 17th day of August, 1811, Edom Kindrick, Joe Fox, Jonathan Fox, John Lewes, Alex Smart, Joseph I. Martin, Minor Porter, John Rice, Haswenes Jones, Charles Rector, Presley Rector, Jacob Kindrick, Charles Rector, "All honest and true republicans" looks well in print, but the term may seem a little puzzling to one not very familiar with the history of political parties in this country, because of the date this document bears. Presumably the explanation is that the democratic party took the name of republican party, in 1792, and held it until 1828, or 1830. Now, we are all 'honest and true republicans," 'honest and true democrats, or honest and true something or other, if they let us tell the story, Edom Kindrick, who signed the document above, was Captain Kindrick's grandfather, and Jacob Kindrick was his uncle. A signally interesting expression in the paper is 'has removed to the west of Tennessee was a farm close to the point now designated as Rockwood landing. /

Another document in Captain Kindrick's collection is a letter from the secretary of war to James K. Polk, and underneath it a note by Mr. Polk, transmitting it, presumably, to Augustus, Y. Dobbs, The correspondence is as follows:

"Department of War Bounty Land Office December 5, 1825"

as follows:
"Department of War Bounty Land Of-

"Department of War Bounty Land Office, December 6, 1825.
"The Hon. James K. Polk, H. R.
"Sir—Herewith I hand you certificates in the claims of Nathan Dobbs and George Haley, of the Virginia line; the first of whom it does not appear ever acquired a right to land from the United States, and to the other a warrant has been granted long since. Their declarations are returned. declarations are returned.
"I have the honor to be very respectfully, Sir, your obt. servt

"WILLIAM M. STEWART." "The above is a true copy of the original enclosed to Augustus Y. Dobbs,

original enclosed to Augustus Y. Dobbs, Fayetteville, Lincoln county, Tennessee, on the 8th December 1825.

There is a check for one hundred dollars, drawn by Sarah Polk, payable to herself or bearer, on the Bank of Tennessee, and dated September 8th, 1860. Both James K. and Sarah Polk wrote decidely neat, legible copy, but Mrs. Polk was by considerable the better "scribe."

No wonder the Roane county natives think pretty well of their native heath. When the county was created. November 6th, 1739 it embraced nearly all out of doors. Imagine a line extending northeastwardly from a point north and east of Knoxville, so as to include a goodly portion of the territory now embraced in Morgan county, then extending southwestwardly so as to take in goodly parts of Cumberland, all of Bledsoe, all of Sequaterhie, all of Marion, liberal parts of Franklin Grundy. Van Buren, then coming along and embracing whatever of Hamilton lay north of the river, Rhea in its entirety and s lot of Loudon and Kno. There you have an approximate notion of what constituted the County of Roane, once upon a time.

The Roane county society of Chat-

as in civil life, expenses have a fashion of running away with income.

Facetiously observes the Jacksonville Times-Union: "The gloom on Broadway almost obscures the sun since the veto failed."

Memphis is to have an election next Tuesday, but since its newspapers refuse to quarrel over it, popular interest has turned to the coal strike and other issues

How can one have untold wealth, How can one have untold wealth, if money talks?

It is time the business clubs here lent their efforts in preventing this. Why are we losing the cream of our jown, accupted the offer of negotiation and held the other two for consideration later. This, as explained by Secretary Wilson, abruptly ended the conference."

This fact is what makes the positive and other issues

How can one have untold wealth, if money talks?

The operators as set forth in a cettlement.

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This fact is what makes the positive declined by Secretary Wilson, abruptly ended the conference."

This fact is what makes the positive accupted the offer in its entirety: the miners such the retities? Why are we losing the cream of our powering this.

So I beg get the most beneficial, attentive location—and train up a fine their efforts in preventing this.

It is time the business clubs here lent their cliers, with a conference in their offers in preventing this.

So I beg get the most beneficial, attentive location—and train up a fine their efforts in preventing this.

So I be set equipped buildings

torian, Capt. J. P. Kindrick.

By the way, this good man Kind-rick, who showed me the old docu-ments, is not "captain" by courtesy, as so many of us are captains, majors, ntythree days continuous service Capt, Kindrick will some of these days be knocking at the front door of Prof. P. C. Wilson's Eighty-Year Old club and demanding admittance, for he was born November 20th, 1841.

## KILLING THE GOOSE

(Detroit News.) According to reports from England the labor situation in this country is likely to prove a tonic for Great Britain's industries. The effect of the strike in the iron and steel trades has been the means of sending into Wales orders for great quentities of tin plate. One report was that a single order ran into 1,000,000 boxes. From China, Japan, South Africa, and many industrial localities on the continent of Europe have come inquiries and orders with the natural result that trade in many lines has taken on a spurt, workmen have been kept active in their earning capacity increased greatly. These facts are bound to come to the American operator and operative as the natural consequence of our closed manufactories, suspended shipping, prospective interruption of railroad transportation and the innumerable incidental disturbances that are bound to accompany such conditions.

The American industrial goose has been laying golden eggs for a good many years and within the last four or five they have been of superlative fineness. But with the cessation of hostilities the resumption of sailings by foreign cargo carrying vessels, the rehabilitation of European Industries According to reports from Englan

hostlittes the resumption of sailings by foreign carge carrying vessels, the rehabilitation of European industries and the reawakening of general trade and international commerce, this country will find itself confronted by competitors fighting for the markets which were ours without question while the war was on. While it is to our commercial advantage to see other nations producing so as to effect a betterment in general international finance, yet it is necessary for us to be alert to reis necessary for us to be alert to re tain what we have gained in the open

tain what we have gained in the open markets.

Strikes which close most of our important industries, entail suffering and privation upon individuals, prevent us from meeting our competitors in the big markets of the world and are fatal to the continued prosperity of the nation. A sane adjustment of wage disputes is not impossible, and much must be effected unless th. wage earners and the wage payers want to see killed the goose that has been laying their golden eggs. These orders that have been going to Wales are a straw which indicates the direction of the wind.

An American financier estimates that one million Americans will visit England and France and spend four, billion of dollars next year.

## BETTER DEAD

Life is a burden when the body is racked with pain. Everything worries and the victim becomes despondent and downhearted. To bring back the sunshine take

**GOLD MEDAL** The national remedy of Holland for over

The national remedy of Housing for over 200 years; it is an enemy of all pains resulting from kidney, liver and uric acid troubles. All druggists, three sizes.

Lock for the name Gold Model on every hex and exceed no institute.

Today

On to the Next Cage. Nations Siamese Twins. Blackjacking Hurts. Interstitial Gland Supply.

(BY ARTHUR BRISBANE)

If kept waiting too long, you lose interest. You would have been existed a year ago if anybody had said: "Tou will soon have Emperor William in London on trial for his life." Yesterday Bonar Law, in the house of commons, announced that the emperor would be put on trial as soon as peace league details were settled and nobody pays the least attention. Like the little boy at the circus, we have passed on to the next cage. The rip-roaring gorilla of 1914 no longer interests us, we want to see what's coming, no interest in what's gone by.

Mr. Emil Friend, under the name of Boersianer, thinks and writes more ably than any other man in the country on financial affairs. Asked "what are the financial conditions and prospects of France and Germany," he said that the most interesting and important fact is the close tie between German and French money. "If the mark goes down," said he, "the france must go down, France will depend largely for prosperity and money on Germany's ability to pay the indemnity. The United States also is interested, for on Germany's ability to pay france depends French ability to pay the United States money borrowed here. The ability of Germany to pay depends on her ability to get raw materials that she may go to work. Nations pay with their labor, not with currency.

This shows what a curious thing war is. To kill the nation next to you, no matter how much you hate that nation, would be like one Siamese twin killing his brother. The one that kills the other must die with

The "great and holy" empire of Austria is the nearest thing to total extinction ever seen, even after a great war. As whittled down by the peace league, Austria has fewer in-habitants than the city of New York.

England is borrowing money here at 61-4 per cent. The richest nation in the world, except this. England would not have believed such a thing possible when the war began. Two per cent, was enough for the British government to pay then. There is an ominous drop, The British empire a weaker borrower than your corner grocer. England is borrowing money here

If the coal strike came it would mean disaster to millions of Amer-icans. Senator Frelinghuysen says it would cost the country perma-nently \$1,000,000,000 a year.

The final cost is not as important as the immediate cessation of busi-ness, transportation and other necessities. What a burglar takes from your pocket is not as serious as the preliminary blow of the black-jack

The miners say, perhaps truly, that what they ask is small, compared to what has been taken from the pub-lic, without much protest, by owners of mines that do no work.

What shall the country do? As suming that the miners have justice on their side, shall it stand still while black-jack is applied, and allow the country to be knocked senseless that working miners may take from owners of mines what is due them?

ing interstitial glands from goats on old goats from young rats on old rats, and from monkeys on human beings, said: "Of course, you can't make actual experiments of can't make actual experiments of grafting from one human being to another." But he did not know the United States. Here there is more resourcefulness. The problem has been solved by taking interstitial glands from the bodies of men just hanged, and planting them in the bodies of old, feeble prisoners, to see how the scheme would work. The French will be interested to hear that,

as to the moral effect.

This is certain, nothing that any man invents or tries will hold back death. It may come a little later, some particular gland may enable a man to be foolish instead of serene at 70, but there will be no great dif-

Scientists point out that life has already been prolonged on the average, ten years, and predict that it will be prolonged before long about thirty years, without any experiments, by plain common sense.

To know how knowledge has prolonged life you need only recall the fact that a few centuries back, in one of the biggest cities of France, you would scarcely have found a single individual past 50 years of age.

Disease was everywhere, sewers ran through the open gutters of the streets; there was no such thing as pure water, and at the first weakening of the system death came in.

Episcopalian gentlemen, in convention, are rewriting their prayer book.

It is important, interesting work and must be watched with some attention from above. Recently there was rather bitter discussion because one gentleman wanted to arrange a special prayer requesting a blessing for the spot of earth in which a body lies buried.

Those who want the special prayer may find comfort in the fact that the earth is a graveyard. Bodies of men may find comfort in the fact that the earth is a graveyard. Bodies of men and animals lie underneath your feet everywhere. And presumably every foot of earth the entire round mass, is blessed. It must be to endure after all that men have inflicted upon it. It is a blood-soaked graveyard and needs blessing.

Challenge to Civilization.

(Coumbia Herald.)

If one had predicted five years ago that conditions now existing in Knoxville were possible he would have been denounced as a wild-eyed alarmist. Knoxville is one of the small cities of the country, having a population of probably 60,000 people. It has comparatively few foreigners. Its citizenship is very largely made up of people from the country towns and counties of East Tennessee which have long boasted of the purest Anglo-Saxon citizenship in the nation. They speak the English language; they have been brought up in the faith and ideals of the American institutions. Comparatively speaking Knoxville has few peo-

brought up in the faith and ideals of the American institutions. Comparatively speaking Knoxville has few people whose ancestors came from these motiey races of Europe that are generally responsible for disturbances in the great cities of the country.

Knoxville is a great religious and educational center. The university of the state with 1,000 students, and the oldest university in the state, is located there. Its churches are among the finest and best attended in the state. The moral tone of the people was demonstrated when they voted by more than two to one, the lirst city in Tennessee to do so, to oust the liquor traffic. In nearly every election since then Knoxville has cast a majority for law enforcement.

then Knoxville has cast a majority for law enforcement.
Yet today order is preserved in Knoxville, people are guaranteed their constitutional rights of life, liberty and the passesion of property alone through the presence of more than a thousand well-trained, heavily-armed soldiers of the United States and the state. Civilization is being maintained in its pretearious existence at Knoxville alone by carious existence at Knoxville al preliminary blow of the black-jack on your head. It is being knocked senseless before the money is taken that hurts and does the most harm.

The miners say, perhaps truly, that what they ask is small, compared the power of the bayonet. Because the duly constituted authorities of state and nation have compiled with their oaths of office and are using the power conferred upon them to protect life, liberty and property, a powerful and insolent organization that thinks far more of its own selfish interests than it does of the public is now threatening to of the public, is now threatening to paralyze all the industry and business life of the city and to bring loss and untold misery to hundreds and may be thousands of people. Unless the state troops and the federal regulars are withdrawr and the lives and property of freemen are given over to the deof freemen are given over to struction of the mob the tra labor council threatens a sympathetic strike that will involve practically every enterprise and industry in the city. And yet the labor agitators have the

It is suggested that the government use soldiers to get out the coal. This seems sensible, however great the sympathy with the demands of 500,-000 miners.

If the government took out the coal while miners went without pay and mine owners without profit, some way might be found to settle the fight between the mine owners and mine workers, without first hitting the public on the head with a black-jack. There must be some better method than the highwayman's method. He at least, hits on tha head the man from whom he wants to take the money. Whereas, workers and owners, when they fight, instead of hitting each other on the head, begin by sandbagging the public and go on with their fight afterward.

The doctor who has been grafting interstitial glands from young greats on old goats from young states or old goats from young states or old goats from young states. oath of office, he determined that they should hrave protection. It was necessary to call out soldiers because the peace officers of Knoxville could not be depended upon. They had taken an oath of allegiance to an organization superior to that which they gave their city government.

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## **New Hair Growth** After BALDNESS

pact

HAIR GROWN ON MR. BRITTAIN'S BALD HEAD BY INDIANS' MYSTERIOUS HAIR 'GROWER My head at the top and back was absolutely bald. The scalp was shiny. An expert said that as he thought the hair roots were extinct, and there was no hope of my ever having a new hair growth. Yet new, at an age over 66, I have a luxuriant growth of soft, strong, lustrous hair! No trace of baldness. The pictures shown here are from my photographs.

Indians' Secret of Hair Growth



Stong Bros.: dorrison's and others in Chat-anooga.

At a time when I had become discouraged at trying various hair lotions, tonics, specialists' treatments, etc., I came across, in my travels, a Cherokee Indian "medicine man" who had an elixir that he asseverated would grow my hair. Although I had but little faith, I gave it a trial. From recent photo. To my smaxement a light funk soon appeared. It developed, day by day, into a healthy growth, and ere long my hair was as prolific as in my youthful days.

That I test actomished and happy is expressing my state of mind mildly. Obviously, the hair roots had not been dead, but were dormant in the scalp, awaiting the fertilizing potency of the mysterious pomade. I negotiated for and came into possession of the principle for preparing this mysterious elixir, now called Kotalko, and later had the recipe put into practical form by a chemist.

That my own hair growth was permanent has been amply proved. Many men and women, also children, have reported satisfactory results from Kotalko.

How YOU May Grow YOUR Hair

Price-Miller Drug Co.; Jo. Anderson:

cellef is that hair roots rarely die even when mit through dandruff, fever, excessive dryness or other disorders. I have been told by experts that often when hair falls out the roots become imbedded within the scalp, covered by hard skin, so that they remain for a time like bulbs or seeds in a bottle which will grow when fertilized. Shampoos (which contain alkalis) and hair lottons which contain alcohol are enemies to the hair, as they dry it, making it brittle. Kotsalko contains those elements of nature which give new vitality to the scalp and hair.

PROVE FOR YOURSELF

Get a box of the genuine Katalko at a reliable drug-gist's \$300.00 GUARANTER with each box. A small testing box of Kotalko (with testimonials, etc.) may be obtained by sending ten cents, silver or stamps, to my address below.



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